CHEMICAL SPECIFIC ARARS

Standard, Requirement, Criteria, or Limitation	Citation	Description	Comments
Utah Safe Drinking Water Act - Title 19 UCA Chapter 4			
Utah Primary Drinking Water Standards	UAC R309-103-2	Establishes maximum contaminant levels for inorganic and organic chemicals as primary drinking water standards.	Requirements are relevant and appropriate for contaminated ground water.
Utah Water Quality Act - Title 19 UCA Chapter 5			
Ground Water Quality Protection Rule	UAC R317-6	Establishes ground water quality standards (R317-6-2).	Ground water quality standards are applicable to restoration of contaminated ground water and are the same as MCLs with few exceptions (e.g., lead and copper).
Water Quality Standards	UAC R317-2	Establishes standards for the quality of surface waters of the State. R317-2-6 defines use designations. R317-2-7 (Water Quality Standards) requires compliance with surface water numeric criteria. R317-2-13 classifies waters of the State. R317-2-14 provides numeric standards for water classes.	American Fork Creek from the diversion at the mouth of the canyon to the headwaters has use designations as follows: Class 2B, Class 3A and Class 4. The numeric standards for these classes are provided in R317-2-14.

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UCA 73-3-25			
Well Drilling Standards	UAC R655-4	Establishes standards for drilling and abandonment of wells.	Requirements are applicable for installing or abandoning wells.
Utah Air Conservation Act - Title 19 UCA Chapter 2			
General Requirements for Air Conservation	UAC R307-101	Outlines general requirements.	Compliance with National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) required. Definitions for Air Conservation rules provided.
Davis, Salt Lake and Utah Counties, Ogden City and any non-attainment area for PM10: Fugitive Emissions and Fugitive dust.	UAC R307-309	Specifies requirements for fugitive dust control in Utah County.	This requirement is applicable to activities that could result in the emission of fugitive dust (e.g. construction, excavation, and road grading).
Conditions for Issuing Approval Orders	UAC R307-401-6	Requirements for implementation of Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and compliance with National Primary and Secondary Ambient Air Quality Standards.	These requirements are applicable to air emissions, including emissions from any waste treatment systems. NAAQS for PM10 is 50 ug/m^3 annual arithmetic mean, and 150 ug/m^3 24 hour maximum. NAAQS for lead is 1.5 ug/m^3 maximum quarterly average.
Emission Impact Analysis	UAC R307-410	An evaluation of ambient air impacts related to toxic air pollutants is required. The rule defines procedures for developing toxic screening levels for air pollutants.	These requirements are applicable for potential air emissions, including those from waste treatment processes.
Utah Solid and Hazardous Waste Act - Title 19 UCA Chapter 6 Part 1			
Definitions and General Requirements for Solid and Hazardous Waste	UAC R315-1 and R315-2	Outlines general requirements and provides definitions for Utah Solid and Hazardous Waste rules.	General rules and definitions will be applicable to management of generated hazardous wastes.
Hazardous Waste Generator Requirements	UAC R315-5	Outlines requirements for hazardous waste generators. State analog to 40 CFR Part 262.	Requirements would be applicable for hazardous waste generated as a result of clean-up activities.

Sta...ards for Owners and operators of Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities.	UAC R315-8	Outlines requirements for hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities (TSDFs). State analog to 40 CFR Part 264	The substantive portions of this rule could be ARARs for alternatives where remediation wastes are managed on-site. Specific citations from this rule are shown below.
General Facility Standards: Location Standards for Hazardous Waste Facilities	UAC R315-8-2.9	Establishes site characteristics which are unsuitable for location of hazardous waste management units. State analog to 40 CFR 264.18.	Requirements are applicable for generated hazardous wastes where on-site treatment, storage or disposal occurs. Requirements are relevant and appropriate where remediation wastes are managed in an area of contamination (AOC) or corrective action management unit (CAMU), or for Bevill exempt wastes.
General Facility Standards: Construction Quality Assurance Program	UAC R315-8-2.10	Establishes requirements for a construction quality assurance program to ensure that constructed units meet or exceed all design criteria.	See remarks for UAC R315-8-2.9.
Ground Water Protection	UAC R315-8-6	Describes ground water monitoring requirements and protection standards for TSDFs. State analog to 40 CFR 264 Subpart F.	See remarks for UAC R315-8-2.9.
Closure/Post Closure Standards	UAC R315-8-7	Establishes closure and post closure performance standards for TSDFs. State analog to 40 CFR 264 Subpart G.	See remarks for UAC R315-8-2.9. Where the closure and post closure standards are applicable either clean closure or landfill closure is required. Where the requirements are relevant and appropriate hybrid closures (either clean or landfill) are also possible. (See RCRA ARARs: Focus on Closure Requirements, OSWER Directive 9234.2-04FS.)
Use and Management of Containers.	UAC R315-8-9	Establishes standards for management of hazardous waste in containers. State analog to 40 CFR 264 Subpart I	These requirements would be ARARs where waste materials are stored in containers.
Tanks	UAC R315-8-10	Establishes standards for management of hazardous waste in tanks. State analog to 40 CFR 264 Subpart J	These requirements would be ARARs where wastes are stored or treated in tanks.
Waste Piles	UAC R315-8-13	Establishes standards for storage of hazardous waste in waste piles. State analog to 40 CFR 264 Subpart L.	These requirements would be ARARs where hazardous wastes are stored in piles.

Landfills	UAC R315-8-14	Establishes standards for landfill closure of hazardous waste. State analog to 40 CFR Subpart N.	Please see remarks for UAC R315-8-7.
Corrective Action Management Units (CAMUs) and Temporary Units	UAC R315-8-21	Establishes requirements for designation of a CAMU and defines management practices. State analog to 40 CFR 264 Subpart S.	The CAMU concept is similar to the AOC, but provides more flexibility than an AOC in complying with LDRs and closure/post closure standards. The main differences between CAMUs and the AOC policy are that when a CAMU is used, wastes may be treated ex situ and then placed in a CAMU, CAMUs may be located in uncontaminated areas at a facility, and wastes may be consolidated in CAMUs from areas that are not contiguously contaminated. None of these activities are allowed under the AOC policy, which covers only consolidation and in situ management techniques carried out within an AOC. A new CAMU rule is scheduled to be proposed by EPA late in the summer of 2000. Therefore, the ability to use the current rule with respect to future activities in American Fork Canyon is uncertain.
Staging Piles	40 CFR 264.554	Federal rule which establishes requirements for managing remediation wastes in staging piles.	This rule might be useful in staging remediation wastes in piles during clean-up activities.
Emergency Controls	UAC R315-9	Outlines requirements for emergency controls of hazardous waste spills.	The rule specifies requirements for immediate action, cleanup and reporting for hazardous waste spills. The requirements would be applicable for any on-site hazardous waste spills during cleanup activities.
Land Disposal Restrictions	UAC R315-13	Outlines land disposal restrictions for hazardous waste. State analog to 40 CFR Part 268.	LDR Phase IV standards apply to hazardous remediation wastes that are land disposed. (See 40 CFR 268.49.) However, if wastes are managed according to requirements for AOCs or CAMUs, land disposal does not occur.

Clean-up Action and Risk-Based Closure Standard	UAC R315-101	This rule establishes risk-based closure standards for management of sites contaminated with hazardous waste or hazardous constituents.	The rule allows closure of facilities to risk based standards. It requires appropriate site management for facilities based on identified levels of risk. Appropriate site management may include corrective action, monitoring, post closure care, institutional controls and site security. The rule is applicable to management of hazardous waste, but could be relevant and appropriate where waste material is Bevill exempt.
Corrective Action Cleanup Standards Policy - CERCLA and Underground Storage Tank (UST) sites	UAC R311-211	The rule addresses cleanup requirements at CERCLA and UST sites.	The clean-up strategy must achieve compliance with the policy. The policy is an applicable requirement that sets forth criteria for establishing clean-up standards and requires source control or removal, and prevention of further degradation.
Utah Water Quality Act - Title 19 UCA Chapter 5			
Definitions and General Requirements	UAC R317-1	Provides definitions and general requirements for water quality in the State.	The provisions of the rule are ARARs for activities involving surface or ground water.
Ground Water Quality Protection Rule	UAC R317-6	Standards for protection of ground water. Establishes ground water classes (R317-6-3) and associated levels of protection (R317-6-4).	Ground water class protection levels apply to facilities that discharge or would probably discharge to ground water. Remedies should be designed so that wastes left in place will not result in any discharge to ground water in excess of protection levels.
Utah Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Requirements	UAC R317-8	Establishes general requirements, definitions, and criteria/standards for technology-based treatment for point sources and provides pre-treatment requirements for discharge to a publicly-owned treatment works (POTW). It also establishes requirements for storm water runoff.	The UPDES requirements would be applicable to any point source discharges to a surface water body (e.g., American Fork Creek).